EUROPE.

The Czar of Russia and His Discentented Aristocratic Subjects.

Moral Lessons from France and the Social Condition on the Continent.

The Great Anglo-African War and a New Method of Negro Civilization.

Our special correspondence and files from Europe fornish the following additional details of our cable despatches to the 3d of October, embracing matter of

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSIA. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

State of Health of the Czar as Reported by His Enemies-Discontented Landlords and Serf Owners-Political Influences at Court-Relations Towards Greece and Candia— Hopes of American, Interference in the East-Reform in the Law Courts. St. Petersauro, Sopt. 12, 1867.

It is scarcely to be supposed that some of the absurd ing what some people are pleased to term "the alarm state of the Emperor Alexander's bealth" should not have found their way over the ocean and into the American press. Some explanation, therefore, may no be amiss as to the source and real worth of such lil sicular set, actuated by soulish and malignant motives, and eagerly caught at by papers whose malevolence to wards Russia may be said to have lately known no bounds, are sure to add one item more to the stock of mistaken or wilfully perverted information, which yields to public opinion almost its only supply of Russian intelligence. The above mentioned set is one belonging to the arist cratic party, who, unable to conquer marked and still mark the present reign, daily more declusive power and influence in the State, take every op-portunity to give vent to their chared and irritated fering under a latent chacase, which makes it doubt-ful whether his actions may be considered as altogether those of one in the full possession of his mental faculties. At the very onset of his rough, as soon as his liberal turn administration, such doubts were circulated in an even rent tale that his Maj s y was in the habit of indulging an unfortunate inclination to strong liquors to an extent which sometimes materially impaired his clearness of perception. This monstrous calumny was too gross and obvious to serve its authors' end; so they partly changed their tactics, though not the aim they had in view, and when the great emandipation was decided on, the aristocrats, incensed at the summary proceeding which struck the axe into the very root of all their feudal privileges and threatened to deprive them of a great part of their easily got weatth, sit affeat an artfully conducted account about the Emperor's oring affected with a softening of the brain, which, sithough then in an incipient stage, already manifested itself in many rash and occentric acts, and might shortly bring the empire to the verge of destruction, unless proper measures were taken betimes; the expediency of instituting a regency was broadly blinted at; and though the whole course of events has solomity given he lie to this second invention as

are taggic by conscience can missing states approaches to hearing of the ceretaries made the Porte by the Emperor is not inserve or an possible through the possible between the possible places and the public materials are the possible places and the public materials are the possible places and the public materials are a proposed by a burst of anoty feelings, which appears the proposed by a burst of anoty feelings, which appears the public materials are representation to him the real nature of the Emperor's inservation, which is anything but host of injurious to the missing of the proposed of the proposed proposed by a burst of anything but host singularly unanimous in its steady sympathy to the stage of the burst and of the possible proposed by the diagent with which the accounts of the bullar's crimiples of the possible proposed by the diagent with which the accounts of the bullar's crimiples of the possible proposed by the diagent with which the accounts of the bullar's crimiples of the possible proposed by the diagent with burst of the bullary of the possible proposed by the diagent with which the accounts of the bullary of the possible proposed by the diagent with burst of the bullary of the possible proposed by the diagent with burst of the bullar of the possible proposed by the diagent with burst of the bullar of the burst of the bullar of the burst of the bullar of the burst of t

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Moral Leasons from Paris—A Highly Impor-tant Social Subject—The Abandonment of Infants and Infanticide—How These Urimes are Met on the Continent—Visit to the French Foundling Hospital—Useful Hints to American Statesmen and Legislaters.

Pans Oct 1, 1867.
In a recent number of the Hander Tobserve an edito-

rial article which, in referring to the growing frequency of cases of abortion and infanticide in the United States, bints that it might be well for the Constitutional Conon to consider whether a lesson in the way of prevention might not be learned from the experience of Europe in this matter. Having myself devoted some attention to this matter of prevention, and studied its workings in Europe, I long since came to the conclusion that, upon the whole, the European system, which recognizes the fact that human nature is weak and liable to err, and which, possible to protect the innocent from the consequences punish rather than to prevent crime.

thoroughly investigated by legislators: Whether it is popular with that impracticable class of theorists who iate and control it as far as possible than to give full sway and deal only with its results, is equivalent to encouraging and licensing it.

interested, give you a description of a visit recently made to the Founding Hospital of Faris, one of the model institutions of the kind of the world.

This establishment, situated upon the left bank of the Seine, beyond the garden of the Luxemburg, is one in which children voluntarily abandoned by their mothers are cored for suring their intancy, and the administration of which relians charge of them until they are twenty-one years of age, the males being apprenticed to trades or placet with farmers, and the girls either

THE ANGLO-AFRICAN WAR.

Another Grand Negro Question-Eugland Going to the Fountain Head of the Race-King Theodore's Dynasty-His Famous Letter to Queen Victoria and its Consequences. [From the London Star, Sept. 21.]

The dangers of the expedition now in progress against Theodores, of Abyssins, the doubtful gan in case of anything but the very fullest success. Be fatal ruin of fullow, have been discussed on broad grounds and in detail with sufficient carnestones and warmath. It seems that in apite of all the unanswerable objections that have been urged against this unlucky war, the Ministry are determined to vindicate for themselves the reputation of being a strong government, and so to commit us to the enterprise. We have heard a great fact mobit the necessity for vindicating England's honor, and upon this necessity the cry for war has been founded; but it may be affirmed, notwithstanding, with much confidence, that not one person in Jeti of those who are most eager to avenge the wrongs of English subjects upon King Theodorus could recapitulate the facts which led to the quarrel. At first the matter seemed so trivial that even men who were diligent readers of newspapers, and who felt deeply interested in politics, did not take the trouble to get at the facts of the squabble between the Abyssinian monarch and his visitors. We do not pretend to be able to give either a copious or an accurate account of the transaction; but we can assist our readers at least to form a general idea about what we are going to war for, and the degree of injustice which we have to complicate of the transaction; but we can assist our readers at least to form a general idea about what we are going to war for, and the complication, and very seriously misstated some points. Our relations with Abyssinia commoned when the country was plunged in even greater anarchy than at present. The imparial House of Ouble boasted a mythical descent from King Solomen and his fair vi dior the queen of Sheba; it maintained theoretically very high preteasions, and was looked upon

most of them but a few days old, sleeping in neat little cribs, covered with clean white curiains. These were only waiting for nurses to come and take them to the country. The siministration has organized a most perfect system for the care and oursing of the children which are sent away, the whole of France is apportioned for this purpose into districts, in ear one of which a director is appointed why duty it is to visit at least once a year of child placed out to nurse or be cared for in his department, and, at the same dime, to procure nurses for the constantly arriving children. These women, who are usually the wives of persants, and what are one alought the wives of persants, and what are one determined in the rural districts "well to do" people, who keep a cow and a pg, and either own or hire and this a kectare or two of land, and to whom the additional care of a little child is up great burden, come to Paris, remain a few days at the hospital, when each one with her charge starts again for home. They receive from eight to thirteen france a month each for their services.

Over the door which gives entrance to the cheks is the appropriate sentence, "done pace mane; more, more down, mans to Scignus a p is xin de mot." (My tather and my mother have abundanced me, but the Lord has alread for me a Passing beneath this we visited the militane statements. The processes are sufficiently and markets, of which there are foot, one for general medical, one for survived; one for operational cases and one for measies, and in all those the cradies were filled with little eathered. Some of them were rapidly and paliety breaching away their soung lives.

Thence we was ted this about rooms where the children are tanglis by some cheerial and intelligent looking sisters of the Vereina, and the play room, where also, under the charge of the good sisters, they amuse themselves. Everything searched and clean, and all clean the children as this houst live and the play room, where also, under the charge of the Emperor was against

the Quote has been transed and probably infere this deposed has to host with an entil serge special gains, and the service of the control of the property was now given him. The Society for Premoting many van now given him. The Society for Premoting Christophy was now given him. The Society for Premoting Christophy and the control of the property of

GENERAL GRANT.

Opinions of the Press and People About His Nomination for the Presidency.

The Voice of the Late Elections as Heard by the Radicals.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Nomination of Grant for the Presidency

The nomination of Grant by the HERALD for the highest n tv. His fitness and election are conceded on all sides, and to-day it is the general topic of conversation in political circles. The Twelfth ward, as you were advised by telegraph, led off last evening in the formation of a Grapt club, which num-bers among its members politicians of fame and infinzens of the Tenth ward-the banner ward of the repub will be held to-morrow evening looking to the formation of another Grant club. Prominent in this latter movement is Sheriff Howell, a gentleman of acknowledged influence and popular with all parties. Henszey and other men of stamp, and who are actuated by the purest of motives and a desire to free the county from the enthralments that now surround and retard

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

GFINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune (radical), Oct 10.] Taken in connection with Mr. Washburne's recent visit to Galena and the remarkable speech made by him at the Jo Davlees County Republican Convention the action of the Galona Gazefe (General Grant's him organ) in nominating him for the Presidency is significant. It shows that General Grant's fir nds have fully made up their minds to run him as a Presidential candidate; that they bave rece vod satisfactory assurances from him that be will accept a nomination and hus they are now ready to commence an open conveas of his claims. We may now consider all doubts which may have existed heretofore concerning General Grant's willingness to become a Presidential candidate as set at rost. His friends have virtually placed him upon the course, and will undoubtedly use their best efforts to secure his nomination. He himself, having tacity given his constant, may now be presumed to be not an insifferent spectator of the coming Presidential contest, but as one of the veritable actors and principals therein.

ates than his own,

[From the Detroit Free Press, democratic.]

The parry in opposition to the democracy are always to the man in the fails. They are crazy for the cleaust, invest in the lottery to secure it, and when they aw it cannot manage it and don't know what to do that the Minary popularity is deemed essential to success in the next election. If only one of the two nighest it have observed of the two nighest it have observed of the army is nominated, he might

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. Supreme Court-Circuit-Part 1.

Held by Judge Ingraham.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be in season

Bupreme Court-Part 2.
Held by Judge Smith.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Vitt.
1732—Plumstear va. Nat. Bz.
Transportation Oc.
1304—Kain va. 42d street and
1770—Harnett va. Salem
1774—Cortega va. McGffl.
1744—Cortega va. McGffl.
1744—Masseldeck va. Wirth.
1750—Butler va. Horton.
1754—Janes va. Schmid

Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Nos.

1016—Kelis vs. 2d Nat. Bk.

216—Box 22d Nat. Bk.

225—Huggins vs. Same.

225—Hussey vs. Murrsy.

1400—le y vs. Hudson Rt.

1400—le y vs. Hudson Rt.

1400—seeve vs. Glaentser.

1400—seeve vs. Glaentser.

1410—seeve vs. Glaentser.

1410—seeve vs. Glaentser.

1411—Cornwall vs. Culver

1410—seeve vs. Glaentser.

1411—diadanapolis and Cb. R.

1411—indianapolis and Cb. R.

1412—stag vs. Alexander.

1413—seeve vs. Schnidt.

1413—seeve vs. Schnidt.

1413—seeve vs. Schnidt.

1414—seeve vs. Schnidt.

1415—seeve vs. Schnidt.

1415—seeve vs. Schnidt.

1416—seeve vs. Glaentser.

1416—seeve vs. G

Supreme Court—Special Term. Held by Judge Clerke. Court Opens at ten o'clock A. M. Issues of law fact:

Issues of law race.

Nos.
181—Cuff vs. Dorland.
184—Wells vs. Strong.
184—Marine vs. Financily et al.
216—Dodge vs. Wilson.
216—Dodge vs. Wilson.
216—Dodge vs. Campbell.
228—Griuth vs. Alexander et al.
229—Griuth vs. Alexander et al.
229—Griuth vs. Alexander et al.

134—Nartine vs. Ffannelly et al.
215—Dodge vs. Wilson.
217—Cort vs. Campbell.
213—I uov vs. Taylo et al.
220—Davies, Jr., et al vs.
Dollner et al.
221—Coen et al vs. Equitable
222—Truax vs. Stavart.
223—Paulis vs. Hannyton et al.
230—Thurston vs. Douglas et al.
231—Sillman et al vs. Austin et al.
232—Pople ex rel Houghton vs. Weed
224—Nelson vs. Watts et al.
233—Giles vs. Solomon et al.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Heid by Judge Sutherland.

Court opens at ten o'clock M. Call of the calendar at tweive M.

Nos.

57—McGuinness vs. Deviin, 169—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
61—Roos vs. Wemschenck.
161—Grover vs. Strong.
164—Knoplel vs. Bursch.
165—Write vs. Caybry.

Superfus. Court.

Superfus. Co

Superior Court-Trial Term-Part 1. Held by Judge Monell. Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.

Nos.
337—The National Shoe and 3421—Brown vs. Post,
Leather Bank of N. Y.
339—Fleid vs. Robins.
349—Eled vs. Robins.
349—Lox et al. vs. Biddl.
349—Lox et al. vs. Biddl.
343—Leaves vs. Gening vt. L.
343—Leaves vs. Gening vs. L.
3443—Leaves vs. L.
3444—Leaves vs. L.
3445—Leaves vs. L.
3445—Le

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part 2. Held by Judge Jones. Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.

Court opens at eleven o'elock A. M.

Nos. — Graham vs. Hamill.

2400—Harkins vs. Courtal 15:2—Wood vs. Van Winde.

Park Co.

3356—Burgess vs. Stiles.

3138—brit vs. Stiles.

3158—brit vs. Austerdam

Pire Insurance Co.

3452—Drew vs. WaitZelder.

2558—Sachen vs. N. Y. & H.

2554—barer vs. Thiman.

2554—lat vs. Son.

25540—lat vs. Son.

25540—lat vs. Son.

25540—lat vs. Son

Adjourned for the term.

Court of Common Pleas—Part 2.

Held by Judge Daly.

Court opens at eleven A. M.

Marine Court-Trial Term

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY.

Levi Duryes, city. Referred to Register Dayton

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT. Charge of Precenting Fraudulent Bounty

Papers.

Before Commissioner Betta.

The United States vs. Scagust & Gosted.—The defendants, who are charged with making out and presentrendants, who are charged with making out and presenting (also bounty papers, were again up yesterday for examination. All the polets bearing on the case have already appeared in the lineath. Two witnesses were examined and the turbler hearing of the case adjourned to Friday next. Ex-Judge Beebe appeared for the defendant and dr. Joseph Best. Assistant United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Mandamus Against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the Inspection of Stock Transfer Books, &c. Before Judge Satherland.

The People, de., ex rei. James E. Vancon, vs the Pactic Mail Steamship Company et at. - This was an appli-cation on behalf of the relator, upon the return of an mus against the respondents to compel them to exhibit to him, as a stockholder owning fity shares, such books mus against the respondents to compel them to exhibit to him, as a stockholder owning fitty shares, such books as they have in their possession showing the lists of present stockholders in the corporation. The Pacific Main Steamship Company was interporated by an act of the Le islature passed in 1848 with a copital stock of \$500,000, \$300,000 of which was to be paid in before the company went into operation. The capital has since been increased at various times until it now amounts to about \$20,000,000, \$66, into 13 of the original act of interporation reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the said corporation to cause a book to be kept by the Ireasurer or cierk thereof, containing he names of all persons who are or shall within two years have been stockholders of said corporation, and showing the places of residence, the number of shares wheth book shall at all reasonable times be open for the inspection of the creditors and stockholders of the said corporation at the other or principal place of business of said corporation." It is also provided by the general laws of the State that for the space of thirty asys prior to an election of officers of the corporation the stockholders shall have access to the stock book. On behalf of the respondents it was claimed that the section of the act of incorporation referred to was increaded to apply only until the original since, \$500,000, was paid in, and that as there was no election at present penning or approaching, the general law was inapplicable. It was further contraded that no such book as the relator claimed the right of inspection to was in existence, and no means of furnishing an accurate list of present stockholders, for the reason that transfers of alock were sometimes made without being transferred on the books; and that the relator in the present instance was not the real party in interest or the owner of the stock, but was acting on behalf of another party hold og large interests in the company amounting to \$2,600,000 worth of the stock had wno desire

desired to obtain control of the stock for speculative purposes.

The court, in passing upon the questions presented, held that independent e. a.i. statutes, the officers were in fact but the agents or servants of the corporation, and the stockholders connected with it were at all reasonable hours and times entitled to access to the books, to enable them to ascertain the actual condition of the organization. It was not a sufficient excuse that the officers of the company had not kept a stock book or that it would be inconvenient for them to exhibit their stock ledgers or stock transfer books to stockholders. In the event of the non-existence of such books, they must exhibit any books in their possession which would furnish the information desired. The court directed mandamus to issue, the procuse form of the writ to be determined upon at A. M. to-day. For the relator, John M. Whiting; for the respondents, A. J. Vanderpael.

The Alleged Legislative Confiscation of Pri-

wate Whar yes and Piers-Important to Capal Boat Owners.

Before Judge Cierke, U. F. S. Roserett and Twenty-on. Others vs. C. W. Godgrd, Cuptain of the Port, F.d Others.—This action

said piers and removing vessels therefrom under au

obtained from Judge Barnard a preliminary injunction. The defendants, represented by Mr. Johnson, moved before Judge Ingraham to deserve that injunction in June lisst. After a full hearing of G. F. Noyes and I. F. Daly, for the wharf owners, and the counsel of the canal mee, Judge Ingraham denied the motion and continued the injunction. The defendants then demurred to the complaint, and this demurrer was argued to day in the Special Term for enumerated motions, before Judge Clerke, by counsel on both sides.

The planniffs allege that the law is unconstitutional, because it is an attempted confincation of their property without compensation; that it we ates the contract made by the State in granting the right to erect piers, &c.

The defendants urge that it is a police regulation, which the State is competent to enack.

The result is was cond with the greatest anxiety by the private owners of wearves on both rivers, as it will settle the question as to whether the Le antire can take the property of one individual and hand it over to another.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Trial of Thomas A. Lumbert, Charged With Arson in the First Degree—A Curtons Chain of Circumstantial Evidence.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The Perple, &c., vs. Thomas A. Lambert.—Thomas A. Lambert was yesterday placed upon trial before this court upon an indictment for arison in the first degree,

a orime formerly punishable by death, but at presen subjecting a person convicted to imprisonment for term of not less than ten years in the State Prison. Th offence with which the prisoner stands charged consists in his having, it is alleged, wilfully set fire on the mornoffence with which the prisoner stands charged consists in his having, it is alleged, wilfully set fire on the moraing of the 10h of August, 1807, to the satiors' boarding house No. 66 Oliver street. The opening of the case, as presented by Assistant District Attorney Gunning S. Belford, Jr., detailed very minutely the facts upon which the prosecution relies, and was as follows:

Your Honor. Gentlinen or the first degree, which, in plant language, means the willuff setting fire to an inhabited dwelling house as the night time. The facts of this case are few, but teiling and present what is known in law as circumstantial evidence. This evidence, contemen, when consistent in all its details and the facts in harmony the one with the other—each fact constituting a solid "ink in the chain—is regarded by jurests as the stronger, and most presistible species of testimony. If I be not greatly decived, the crime charged against the prisoner will be demonstrated beyond a peradventore, and in rendering your verdict, you will have the satisfaction of feeling that you have been guided in your deliberations by the uncertaing light of truth—truth made up of facts so plain and intelligible that "he who runs may read." Allow me, gentlemen, to call your attention to the following facts which will be sworn to by the with sees for the prosecution:—First, it will be proved on this trial that the bearding house No. 66 Oilver street, containing fourteen grown persons and three children, was wilfully fired about half-rast two o'clock on the morning of the 10th of August last; secund, that Thomas Lambert had been a boarder in this house, and at the time of the fire his indebtedness amounted to \$28. The landlord informed Lambert that unless the brill was settied he could remain no longer in his house, and at the time of the fire his indebtedness amounted to \$28. The landlord informed Lambert that unless the brill was settied he could remain no longer in his house, and the thermal of the fire his indebtedness amounted to \$28. The landlor

Fower, of rendering what both the law and justice will dommend—a verdict of guilty. There is, gentlemen, something appalling and datardly in the crime of arson. It differs from almost all other crimes in one cannon. It differs from almost all other crimes in one cannon. It differs from almost all other crimes in one cannon. It differs from almost all other crimes in one cannon. It differs from almost all other crimes in one cannon in the cannot be an arrown and an arrown and arrown will return to your homes to enjoy the pleasures of the family durels. You are happy sith your family and little ensel, the hour for repose approaches, the family is gathered, and each says to the other "Good night! Good night!" They these separate and, after invoking the blessing of Heaven, retire to their couches and seek the renovating influence of swet and unbroken sleep. That sleep, peradventure, is suddenly interrupted by the doings of the midnight accessing the many happen to any one of you now in that jury box. You see, therefore, how, by a peradventure, you all may become personally interested in the regress of crime; its course is ouward in this community, and the commonwealth looks to you, for protection agains, the dark deeds of the cril doer. You have been sworn to do justice in the case now on trial, and under the soleannty of that oath, which has been recorded in high heaven, I ask you to examine the evidence with scrupulous care, and with the single purpose of clienting the truth.

The first wileness called for the prosecution was James W. Reed, the keeper of the house in question, who testified in relation to the indebtedness of the prisoner, the threat mate by bitm and the subsequent firing of the house. On the cross-exem nation it was elicited that he had at various times endeavored to induce the prisoner to ship on various vessels, and that on one occasion is was agreed that if prisoner would ship as a seaman on a certain vessel in debt should be cancelled.

The next witness called was the Mr. Brown alluded to in

In the Matter of the Estate of William H.

William H. Leary departed this life in the city of New York, leaving a last will and testament, which was of New York on the 24th day of November, 1865. By the said will the testator directed, after the payment of his debts, that the remainder of his estate be held in trust by his executor, to collect the rents, issues and profits thereof, and therefrom to pay to his wife, Johan